The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

Long-Wool Sheep on a Worn out Farm.

Mr. R. G. Hill, in an address delivered before a farmers' meeting at Morrisville, Vt., upon Cotswold sheep and their value said:

The Cotswolds are just the kind to improve springy, swaley pastures. They will thrive on rank, coarse feed, bringing in the white clover, and doubling its value in a short time. It is generally admitted that sheep are the best stock that can be kept for the pasture, but knowing that it was generally considered that they were equal to cows to keep up the mowing, I determined to satisfy myself which was the best, and some ten years since commenced feeding the hay on a small farm exclusively to sheep. This lot was in fair condition, yielding about one ton per acre. I let the sheep have the stable, spread the manure on the grass, going over one-half of it each year. The grass continued to increase until it yielded not less than three tons to the acre. The manure from this yield gave it a heavy dressing. For a year or two the grass has not been as heavy; the ground appears to be burnt with manure. Last spring I plowed a part of it to reseed, and sowed it with wheat. It grew very rank, but the weeds grew ranker—such weeds as grow on very rich ground This land has been dressed with clean manure from the stable, and the grass has been free from weeds. There has been no manure put on previous to plowing. That such weeds should grow on a sward well turned, shows the ground to be very rich.

The demand for good mutton is constantly increasing, and we think the mutton breeds will pay the best when they are kept in small flocks, and given that special attention required to produce the best animals.

It is well known to sheep grazers that Merinoes do not thrive on low, wet pastures, but prefer high and dry hills, so those contemplating sheep husbandry would do well to take into consideration the character of their soil, and select such breeds as are best adapted to it.

Watch-Night.

The origin of the Methodist custom of Watch-Night is thus referred to in Stevens' History of Methodism:

"Before the introduction of Methodism into Kingswood (1839,) the depraved colliers used to spend the last night of the year in drunken revels and Bacchanalian songs. The Methodists changed the meetings into religious festivals. Wesley was advised to put an end to them 'but,' he says, 'upon weighing the matter thoroughly and comparing it with the practice of ancient Christmas, I could see no cause to forbid it. Rather, I believe it might be made more general; so I sent them word that I designed to watch with them on the Friday nearest the full moon, that we might have light thither and back again. I gave public notice of this Sunday, and, withal, that I intended to preach, desiring that they, and only they would meet me who could do it without prejudice to their business or families. On Friday abundance of people came. I began preaching between eight and nine, and we continued till a little beyond the noon of night, singing, praying, and praising God.

It has generally been an extremely solemn season, when the word of God sank deep into the heart, even of those who till then knew Him not. If it be said "This was owing to the novelty of the thing, or the awful silence of the night." I am not careful to answer in this matter. Be it so, however, the impression then made upon many souls has never since been effaced.

"The redeemed colliers of Kingswood are annually commemorated throughout the Methodist world by this solemn festival. One or more sermons, with hymns and prayer, occupy the last hours of the year till a few minutes before midnight; the assembly then bows in silent prayer till the clock strikes the end of the old year, and the advent of the new; when, rising with a song of praise, or a covenant hymn, they disperse to their homes.

The Mistake of Young Men.

The grand mistake that young men make, during the first ten years of their business and profession is in idly waiting for their chance. They seem to forget, or they do not know, that during those ten years they enjoy the only leisure they will ever have. After ten years, in the natural course of things, they will be absorbingly busy. There will then be no time for reading, culture and study. If they do not become thoroughly grounded in the principles and practical details of their profession during those years; if they do not pursue habits of reading and observation, and social intercourse, which result in culture, the question whether they will ever rise to occupy a place where there is room enough for them will be decided in the negative. The young physicians and lawyers who sit idly in their offices, and smoke and lounge away the time "waiting for something to turn up," are by that course fastening themselves for life to the lower stratum, where their struggle for a bare livelihood is to be perpetual. The first ten years are golden years, that should be filled with systematic reading and observation. Everything that tends to professional and personal excellence should be an object of daily pursuit. To such men the doors of success open of themselves at last. Work seeks the best hands, as naturally as water runs down hill; and it never seeks the hands of a trifler, or of one whose only recommendation for work is that he needs it. Young men do not know very much anyway, and the time always comes to those who become worthy, when they look back with wonder upon their early good opinion of their acquirements and themselves.

Their is another point that ought not to be overlooked in the treatment of this subject. Young men look about them and see a great measure of worldly success awarded to men without principle. They see the trickster crowned with public honors, they see the swindler rolling in wealth, they see the sharp man, the overreaching man, the unprincipled man, the liar, the demagogue, the time-server, the trimmer, the scoundrel who cunningly manages, though constantly disobeying moral law and trampling upon social courtesy, to keep himself out of the clutches of the legal police, carrying off the prizes of wealth and place. All this is a demoralizing puzzle and a fearful temptation; and multitudes of young men are not strong enough to stand before it. They ought to understand that in this wicked world there is a great deal of room where there is integrity. Great trusts may be sought by scoundrels, but great trusts never seek them; and perfect integrity is at a premium even among scoundrels. There are some trusts that they will never confer on each other. There are occasions when they need the services of true men, and they do not find them in shoals and in the mud, but alone and in pure water.

In the real of eminent acquirements and eminent integrity there is always room enough. Let no young man of industry and perfect honesty despair because his profession or calling is crowded. Let him always remember there is room enough at the top, and that the question whether he is ever to reach the top, or rise above the crowd at the base of the pyramid, will be decided by the way in which he improves the first ten years of his active life in securing to himself a thorough knowledge of his profession, and a sound moral and intellectual culture.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for January.*

Foolish Habits.

Walking along the streets with the point of an umbrella sticking out beyond, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or other causes, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in a few days.

To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat-pocket Not long since, a clerk in New York fell, and a long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery that it had to be cut down from the shoulder to prevent his bleeding to death.

To take exercise, or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct urges repose.

To guzzle down a glass of cold water, on getting up in the morning, without any feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health giving nature of its washing out qualities.

To sit down to a table and force yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite, but a decided aversion to food.

To take a glass of soda, or toddy, or sangaree, or mint drops, on a summer day under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of water.

To persuade yourself that you are destroying an unpleasant odor by introducing a stronger one; that is, trying to sweeten your unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, eau-de-colonge or rose water; the best perfume being clean and well-washed garments.

The Woolen Manufactures of California

While our manufactures are complaining of depression and curtailing production, it is refreshing to hear encouraging news from the Pacific coast, free from the discontent which has come to be chronic at the East. So long have complaints been indulged in that it is now very difficult to get at the actual facts of any industry, for all are "depressed"—it is the fashion.

The San Francisco *Call* gives some valuable information as to the rapid progress of the woollen manufactures of that State, from which we learn that the constantly increasing home and Eastern demand has necessitated an enlargement of nearly all the factories on the coast—some nine in number—and excited an interest at many points of the State for the erection of new mills. In the next five years, it is estimated that the number of mills will be doubled in California and Oregon. The warehouses of San Francisco now contain 27,000 bales of wool, in store, for the use of those mills, and there is room for at least a dozen more mills in California alone. It is estimated that California imports from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 worth of woollen goods, while the factories of the coast now turn out only $3,000,000 worth, with a consumption of about 4,000,000 pounds of material. As yet these factories have not attempted to compete with the finest qualities of French and English cloths, but they manufacture lower grades, which have a popular demand and are extensively sold, both at home and abroad.

London.

[Frederick Ross in London City Press.]

There is a city which stands in the Southeastern part of England and "hears its heart beat," which absorbs all England. You may have heard of it; here is something about the great city:

The Greatness of London.—In few cities are there more than half a a dozen railway stations. In London there are at least one hundred and fifty. Some of the railways never pass beyond the limits, and of one, the Tottenham and Hampsted, *Punch* says: No one ever travels by it, as no one knows where it begins or where it ends. The Metropolitan and other intramural railway trains run every three or five minutes, and convey from twenty to fifty millions of passengers annually. Clapham is the great Southwestern junction, and through it seven hundred trains pass every day. Its platforms are so numerous and its underground passages and overground bridges so perplexing, that to find the right train is one of those things 'that no fellow can understand.' As a proof of the expansive nature of London traffic, it was supposed that, when the Metropolitan railway was opened, in all the city to Paddington omnibuses would be run off the ground; but, although it carried forty-three million of passengers last year, it has been found necessary to increase the number of omnibuses on the Southern route, and they yield on per cent. more revenue than before the opening of the railway.

Besides the railways, there are some fourteen or fifteen thousand tram-cars, omnibuses and cabs traversing the streets; there are lines of omnibuses known only to the inhabitants of their own localities—such as those across the Isle of Dogs, from Popplar to Milwall; from London Bridge, along Tooley street to Dockhead, etc. The London Omnibus Company have five hundred and sixty-three omnibuses, which carry fifty million of passengers annually.

It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railway or cross the Atlantic. Last year one hundred and twenty-five persons were killed, and two thousand five-hundred and thirteen injured by vehicles in the streets. Supposing every individual man, woman and child made one journey on foot in London *per diem*, which is considerably above the average, the deaths would be one in eleven millions, while the railways only kill about one in fifty millions of passengers, and the Cunard Company of Atlantic steamers boasts of having never lost a passenger.

Other instances of the immensity of the population of London, are that three-quarters of a million of business men enter the city in the morning, and leave it in the evening for their suburban residences. There are 10,000 policemen, as many cab drivers and the same number of persons connected with the post-office, each of whom with their families, would make a large town. When London makes a holiday there are several places of resort, such as the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, etc., which absorb from thirty to fifty thousand visitors each. The cost of gas for lighting is £2,500,000 annually; the water supply is 100,000,000 gallons *per diem*. In the year 1873 there were 573 fires; and for the purpose of supplying information on the passing events of the day, 314 daily and weekly newspapers are required.

What London will eventually become it is idle to predict. It already stands in four countries, and is striding onward to a fifth (Herts.) The probability is that by the end of the century, population will exceed five millions, and will have quintupled itself in the century. Should it progress at an equal rate in the next, it will in the year 2000 amount to the enormous aggregate of twenty-five millions; and the question that naturally arises is how could such a multitude be supplied with food. But the fact is that the more its population increases the better they are fed. In the Plantagent days when the population was not a third of a million, famines were of frequent occurrence, but now, with the command of the pastures, the harvests and the fisheries of the world, starvation becomes almost an impossible eventuality, even with twenty-five millions of mouths to feed.

Foreny on a London Fog.—To a stranger who has never seen a London fog it is difficult to convey an idea of that annoying visitation. I do not wonder since I have seen it, that the Frenchman Taine declared it to be his conception of the infernal regions. About 12, high noon to-day, November 24, it was so dense that we had to light the gas and candles. The trees and houses blotted out; the cabs stopped running, and business came to a pause. How sad the difference between the noise and bustle a few moments before, and this sudden silence and gloom. Last December (1873) the fog hung like a thick veil for several days over London. Many cattle had to be killed from the difficulty of breathing, which effects everybody.

Many persons perished by walking over the docks into the Thames and falling down steep places, and thousands lost their way. The sun, whenever it is seen, is exactly as we see it in an eclipse through a smoked glass, and at night the moon hangs like a red balloon, while the lamps resemble little spots of fire, shedding no light, yet making darkness visible. This phenomenon is caused by millions of coal fires contributing a vast quantity of pestiferous matter, which mingles with vapors from the drainage, and penetrates everywhere. A Scotch physician asks, in referring to the effect upon the general health: "If a person requires half a gallon of pure air every minute, how many gallons of this foul atmosphere must be, as it were, filtered through his lungs in the course of the day?" Some persons carry protecting tubes, with cotton at the end, through which to breathe as they walk. The safest plan is to build great fires, light the gas, and stay in your rooms.—*London letter to Philadelphia Press.*

A Mother of Criminals.

We find in the New York *Times* the following record of a family of criminals that lived in one of the counties on the Upper Hudson in New York. Says the *Times:*

Some seventy years ago a young girl named "Margaret" was left adrift in one of these villages—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no alms-house in the place; but she was a subject of out-door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prison for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses!

Of the 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers, prostitutes; but 200 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousand of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. When we think of the multitude of wretched beings she has left upon the earth; of the suffering, degredation, ignorance, and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.

Horrible Fate of a Murderer—St. Louis Mo., January 7.—Joseph B. North *alias* "Buffalo Joe," who murdered George Jones Christmas evening one year ago, was hanged to a telegraph pole by a mob on the night of the 30th ultimo at Wallace, Kansas. The knot of the rope with which he was hanged caught under his chin and did not choke him. He hung this way for a long time talking to the mob and imploring them to release him, but received only jeers in return. He did not die for over two hours, and finally froze to death.

Political.

The President Sends His Message to the Senate---He Has Suddenly Become aLawyer and Expounds Law to "the Satisfaction of His Party Adherents."!

Washington, January 13.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the United States army, with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the Government thereof and intent on overturning such Government by force. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its re-organization under the reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots when the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the Equity side of the United States Circuit Court, for Louisiana and against Warmouth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have said votes counted, and for a general relief to enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of the State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of the colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. An act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871. The object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extends to State as well as other elections. That it is the duty of the Federal courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy.

Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the 14th amendent, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act, and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill in the above named case, did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and to some, seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the case of Antone, were illegal, but while they were so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court, resulting from these proceedings through various controversies and complications, and State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which in discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State.

It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnry, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of the result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report, in which they say they were satisfied by testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmouth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnry government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana about which so much has been said, is that one candidate is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes against one whose title to the office was publicly based upon fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnry proceeded to displace by force in some counties of the State the appointees of Governor Kellogg and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of the citizens was committed at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: In the case on trial there are many facts not in the controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish Judge and Sheriff appointees of Kellogg from office, and the attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states: "Most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners," 15 or 16 of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Courthouse. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely defined. They were kept under guard until dark, then they were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, but not mortally, and by pretending to be dead, were afterwards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment.

The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied until Tuesday, April 15, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the head and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found some charred remains were discovered near the Courthouse. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, and all were shot in the head, but one or two, which were shot in the breast. The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close, were Shad, Nott and Harris. The Courthouse and its conteuts were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Casebat after the affair ever demanded their offices to which they had set up claim, but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge and Shaw as Sheriff. These are the facts as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be just, but it is a lamentable fact that inseparable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the measure, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the U. S. officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciation rings through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was the massacre in August last: several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg, they were therefore doomed to death; six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed Individual cases, which cannot be here detailed; for example, T. S. Crawford, Judge, of the Parish and P. H. Harris, District Attorney of Twelfth Judicial District of the State were on their way to Court shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the widow of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who committed a crime, which, to use her own language: "Left two widows and nine orphans desolate." To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana would probably be unjust to a great part of the people, but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly as to them the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law. Representations were made to me that the presence of the troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently early in last summer, the troops were all withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out, but the November elections were approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795 and section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day, I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans, the organized and armed forces recognizing a usurping Governor had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government.—Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and in view of the steps taken to repress the revolution, it was apparently, though it is believed not really abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy.

Troops had been sent to the State under this requisition of the Governor, and, as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal troops should be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies called White Leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards; which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the act of Feb. 8, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshalls and their deputies, at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace, and prevent any violations of the so-called Enforcement acts, and other offenses against the laws of the United States; and upon a requisition of the Marshall of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organizations and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to assist him in the performance of his official duties.

That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election notwithstanding these precautions admits of no doubt. The following are specimens: On the 14th of October 80 persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the Peoples' ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day, another large body of persons published, in the same place, a paper in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter the coming year who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election, which may not be found in its report which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether in excluding from their count certain returns they were right or wrong is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way, and *prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first intimation was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in the matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of the Legislative Assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own Members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbance

and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the constabulary, or if necessary, the military force of the State to act; but with reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the United States troops upon the occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace.

The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates entitling them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot law; that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions, by force if necessary; and that conflict, disorder, and riotous proceedings followed, are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way, reorganize what has been called the McEnry Senate, then to depose Gov. Kellogg and so revolutionize the State Government.

Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is, perhaps, a debatable question, but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceeding it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and if in his opinion necessary, to assume command, which he did on the 4th inst., (the Legislature disturbance occurred at 9 o'clock P. M.,) a number of hours after the disturbance. No party move for prejudice can reasonably be imputed to him, but honestly convinced by what he had seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leagues in severe terms and suggested summary modes of procedure against them which, though they cannot be adopted, would if legal, soon put an end to the trouble and disorder in that State. Gen. Sheridan was looking at the facts and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper course to pursue in time of peace, and thought more of the utterly lawless condition of affairs surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished and which have been justified or apologized for, which fact must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away.

I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State, but on the 9th of December last, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack upon the State-House, to which, on the same day, I made the following answer (since which time no communication has been sent to him):

"Your dispatch of this date just received.—It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in *anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right and then proceed with their duties without apprehensions of danger.* If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty, under the constitution and laws, to direct such interference. I have always hesitated, except when it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution and laws of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and to obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliaton and tranquility everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessities for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in some localities; and as to these it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon me to prevent it, neither Ku Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other associations using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country. Nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the cause of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think that its inaction has produced great evil. To summarize:

In September last an armed organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the board of canvassers recognised by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State Government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State house, and but for his finding shelter in the United States custom house, in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the custom house, a call was made in accordance with the 4th section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States, for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accord with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg in his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the reorganized State government still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent there under the first call and under the same general instructions.

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order; and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officer upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government, I reported the fact, with the grounds of recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as an acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position then marked out. If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintainance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1875.

Speech of Hon. W. M. Robbins, Representative in Congress from this District.

The Celebration in Washington of Andrew Jackson's Victory at New Orleans—Our Representative Robbins Makes the Speech of the Evening —The Present State of Affairs in Louisiana Deplored and Grant's Policy Condemned.

The celebration at Lincoln Hall, Washington city, on Friday evening last, of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, was a large and harmonious meeting. It was made the expression of feeling at the recent Federal outrage in Louisiana, and an immense enthusiasm was manifested. The stage was handsomely decorated, and upon either side were two large banners, the one on the left bearing this inscription: "January 8, 1815; Democracy; Andrew Jackson; Louisiana saved by the valor of American soldiers; liberty, patriotism, justice, home rule, hard money, and prosperity." On the wall at the right was the inscription: "January 8, 1875; Louisiana oppressed by military despotism; fraud, nepotism, carpet-baggers, shin-plasters, and prostration."

Speeches were made by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. W. M. Robbins, of this State, who said:

"The call made upon me is a surprise. I came here not to speak, but to listen, and to approve by my presence what I understand to be the purpose of this meeting; namely, to revive the memory of events which shed lustre upon the whole American people; to strengthen our love of liberty and independence by thinking what they cost. It is well for us to look back beyond the strifes of present days and beyond the sad scenes of the late sectional conflict, and recall the common trials, common dangers and common triumphs of earlier times that the spirit of brotherhood may be reawakened in our souls.

"I am a Southern man—a North Carolinian. This is the first time I ever stood before a popular assemblage north of the Potomac. It is a fitting time to give utterance to the real sentiments entertained by me, and by those who sent me to this Capital as their representative. I am here to promote peace, reunion, and revive feelings of fraternity among the American people of all sections. I am not here to open old wounds, but to aid in healing them. As a citizen of the defeated and humiliated section, it might be thought natural for me to cherish bitterness and study revenge. And so, perhaps. I might do if no one's fortune but my own were at stake. But I cannot forget that in our homes are innocent little prattlers who are to live after us. In our poverty we can leave them little else, but I want us to leave them a happy, peaceful, free, and well governed country to live in. These, my countrymen, are the pledges of my patriotism and the hostages that bind me to my allegiance.

"Most heartily, therefore, do I join with you in celebrating this day as a day ever memorable in the annals of our common country. * * * The most striking thing to me about the battle of New Orleans is the arrogant spirit with which the British army marched into it with the impious cry of "booty and beauty" upon their lips, and the utter discomfiture which followed, with scarcely a scratch to the army of "Old Hickory." It reminds one of the destruction of Sennacherid, when

'The Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed.'

"It is impossible to avoid the thought that there are those who are at this moment seeking to subjugate that same city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, and doing so with much of that same proud, reckless, and defiantly impious spirit shown by Packenham and his army. The discomfiture will follow: not bloody like theirs, but a political overthrow awaits the men who are acting thus recklessly, which will prove, what as a Democrat I devoutly believe, that the people of America still love liberty in their heart of hearts without respect to section or party.

"It is not my purpose to indulge in any bitter language in speaking of these proceedings. If I did I should be misunderstood. I am a son of one of those sister States which have been standing for ten years with hands crossed and bound with fetters waiting for the word of deliverance to be spoken by the omnipotent and triumphant North. * * * * * Much as I regret and condemn these acts of the President and Lieutenant General, I have a special reason for avoiding all opprobrious terms in speaking of those distinguished men. I fought against them both on many a bloody day, and I recognize their ability as captains and their bravery as soldiers. Let us take broad, manly views, and do justice to every man. General Sheridan is a gallant soldier. I know not how others feel, but as for myself I feel an interest in the honest fame on either side in the late contest. I love my comrades like brothers, and I respect all our gallant adversaries as "foemen worth of our steel." I would guard the fame of all. And if this is ever to be a happy country again the time must come when Sherman, Thomas, Grant, and Sheridan and Lee, Jackson, and Johnson, and the heroic men they led, shall all be cherished by America as her beloved sons, and their matchless deeds of daring and devotion be treasured as a common heritage. * * * * *

"As a Democrat I believe good government can only be restored by the triumph of the principles which 'Old Hickory' upheld, and for which our party struggles. And I think our triumph is not far off. Our opponents, by their fatuity illustrate the maxim that 'whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' All unwittingly Grant and Sheridan are feeling for the heart of the Republican party with a dagger. Let them feel!

"I hope I shall not be guilty of moralizing too much if I recur again to the idea I broached awhile ago about the danger of men becoming puffed up with arrogance—in common parlance 'getting too big for their breeches.' The Republican administration is proud and disdainful of popular rights now. They forget that we are all Americans and freemen, much more than we are Democrats or Republicans.

"We Southern men have learned some things by bitter experience. We were once proud and lifted up, felt able to whip five Yankees apiece, and defied misfortune. We felt and spoke loftily. A mysterious Providence has brought us low indeed. Our adversaries triumphed, and 'servants now bear rule over us.' Let me say, with due solemnity, to them who mock our sorrows and gloat over our downfall, that the hand which humbled us can reach them. * * *

"In conclusion let me pay a tribute to the heroic patience and forbearance of the people of New Orleans. They show that greatness which is superior to all others—the power to rule their own spirits. Such fortitude under sore trial would do honor to any race of men; it is glorious; it must be God-given. I hail it as the inspiration of coming deliverance and the harbinger of Louisiana's redemption. I thank you, gentlemen, for hearing me so patiently."

Stirring and spirited addresses were also made by Senator Bogy, of Missouri, Representatives Parker, of New Hampshire, Vance, of North Carolina, and Harris, of Virginia, and we regret our inability to print all of them in full. The Fort Whipple and Dounch's bands rendered good music, and altogether this meeting was one that will long be remembered by those who participated.—*News.*

The Indignation Meeting in New York!

The People Aroused — An Emphatic Protest Against the Use of Bayonets — Groans for Grant and His Puppet!

The New York papers have full accounts of the tremendous demonstration at the Cooper Institute in that city on Monday night, of last week, to denounce the action of the President in New Orleans on the 4th inst. Says the *Sun*:

"Thousands of men were besieging the several entrances to the large hall of the Cooper Union before seven o'clock last evening, and within seven minutes after the throwing open of the doors the vast auditorium was packed beyond the possibility of holding another person, and those who had not secured tickets to the platform, who arrived at half past seven, either went away disappointed or joined the meeting that was organized outside. The police were unable to repress the ardor of those who desired admission, and when anybody wished to get out he was simply taken up bodily and passed over the heads of the others. As the platform filled up with distinguished men the audience made the hall ring with cheers, and when Mr. August Belmont introduced Mayor Wickham as the Chairman, the cheering was tremendous.

"His Honor said that he was glad to preside over a meeting of the citizens of New York who had assembled, without distinction of party, to protest against an outrage upon constitutional liberty. He added that after what had occurred in Louisiana, we were not only confronted with the possibility that free government in the State of New York might be subverted by the army, acting under orders from the War Department, but we were without guarantee that the President might not, upon the election of his successor, attempt by the same instrument to disperse even the Congress of the United States, and to establish himself as Dictator."

The meeting was then addressed by the venerable William Cullent Bryant, who was greeted with a storm of applause.

A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the fact that it is a fundamental principle of parliamentary law, underlying all free representative institutions, that a sovereign Legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and that even judicial interference is not tolerated with that high and all-important privilege, and warmly expressing a disapprobation of the part which the military forces of the United States have been allowed more than once to play in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. They declare such action to be revolutionary violence, and offer an emphatic protest against it, declaring a solemn conviction that it were better that legislative bodies should be forbidden to meet at all than to be forbidden to meet under their own rules and surrounded by their own officers, because nothing is more dangerous or demoralizing than arbitrary rule veiled by the constitutional forms; and that the citizens of New York, without distinction of party, here assembled, appeal to their fellow citizens of the whole country to unite with them in this protest. The "banditti" dispatch of Sheridan, requesting the authority to hunt down the people of Louisiana with an armed force was denounced for the atrocious imputation it casts on a large body of our countrymen and because of the Executive sanction which it has received. In conclusion they declare that the manner in which the Federal troops have been employed in Louisiana constitutes an abuse of authority which is dangerous to public liberty in an equal degree in every part of the Union.

After the adoption of those resolutions the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts was introduced and entertained the vast audience at some length. He said that no Republican in the land could honestly complain that in the call and purpose of the meeting his (the Republican) party had not been treated with absolute consideration. If there was ever an occasion when an opposition party might ask to make a demonstration on their own behalf and to the prejudice and disaster of its opponent that opportunity was offered to the Democratic party by the conduct of the government in the matter. The Federal Government was Republican, and the Republican party "was responsible for this high-handed act of military suppression of civil government."

A number of letters were read from prominent men of both parties from the different portions of the country.

Loud calls were made for Horatio Seymour, who was prevented by illness from being present.

Hon. James S. Thayer responded to calls. He denounced the outrage in Louisiana as "an act of despotic power—the most desperate that has ever occurred in our history; it has sounded the depths of the popular sentiment, and the indignation and alarm that have been manifested are without a parallel in the history of our country."

Mr. Thayer was followed by a number of other speakers, all denouncing in unmeasured terms the work of Sheridan in Louisiana, and the meeting broke up at a late hour, the crowd in seperating giving groans for President Grant and General Sheridan.

Carl Schurz's Speech in Congress.

Schurz spoke to his resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation was necessary to secure a Republican form of government to the people of Louisiana.

Schurz, in speaking of the Louisiana troubles, said that he approached the subject in no party spirit, as he was about to retire to private life. The success of no party would benefit him, nor the defeat do any injury to him. The subject now before the Senate was so great that passion or prejudice should find no place in the breast of Senators in discussing it. He did not think the debate of last week premature or in advance of the facts—all the important facts of case were in possession of the Senators. He then reviewed the scenes in Louisiana of Monday last attending the organization of the Legislature, the interference of the military, &c., and said that if such interference be permitted in Louisiana, who could tell how long it would be before a general of the army might occupy the chair of the Vice President in this body to determine contested elections cases. He commented upon the general condition of affairs in the South, and said he would hail the day as a most auspicious one for the colored people of the South, when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity.

The people of the South were not murderers and *banditti*. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving to these bad elements a strength which they never would have possessed otherwise. By its unconstitutional proceedings it put every one of these bad men in the position of being oppressed and pleading for freedom. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and in other States where self-government was obstructed, there was no prosperity. He thought the lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of a mob. The Conservatives of Louisiana did carry the late election and were defrauded of it by the Returning Board. No man would be able to obscure the real question before the Senate by any flimsy side issues. He hoped that his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would not result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana, with General Sheridan as the chief ruler, and a Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privileges of the land and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

Of the donations to the Orphan Asylum the Raleigh *News* says: In addition to the annual contribution of $1,500 from the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, which was paid in December, some $800 were received in cash from different channels. In kind the contributions made as a Christmas present from the merchants of Petersburg and Baltimore.

Hon. Josiah Turner, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, announces that this is his last month of journalism. He says: If we could have forseen the labor and peril attending it, we should have shrunk appalled from the undertaking.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish this partisan document, only because it is looked for, and not on account of its merits. It is in the main a repetition of the reported outrages in the South, manufactured for the purpose of arousing and exciting the North, with which our readers are familiar, and which has but little to do with the main point at issue, which is the interference of the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana.

The message does not seem to meet with much favor any where.

SPEECH OF MR. ROBBINS.—Our able Representative, Hon. W. M. Robbins, is making his mark in Washington. He was prominent during the last Congress, and we publish in this issue his impromptu speech, delivered at the celebration of the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in Washington.

Owing to the length of the President's message, and other important papers, we have but little space left for our news department. The current news items are of not much importance this week.

CARL SCHURZ has been defeated in the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature by General Cockrell. The position of Mr. Schurz, though no Democrat, for the past few years has been in opposition to the policy of Grant. We regret to see him leave the Senate of the United States.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON writes a letter to the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, in which he admits the danger of the late military interferences in Louisiana, to the organization of the Republican party, but does not despair. He is in favor of "unloading" some of the "office holders, high and low, and especially some of the *higher* officers of the Administration, whose management has become offensive to the people." Good by "Third Term" for Grant!

MORE USURPATION.—Specials indicate that Grant has placed a company of troops at the disposal of the Governor of Mississippi, and that Sheridan recognizes Crosby as the rightful sheriff at Vicksburg.

MORE DISPATCHES.—It is reported that Sherman and the Rads of New Orleans are fixing up some more dispatches, to bolster up their sinking cause.

ST. NICHOLAS bright and beautiful, and full of interest, greets us with its well filled pages of amusing and instructive articles.—The typographical execution and the illustrations are most elegant, and we have never examined a better number than that for February.

Public Debt.

A Conference Committee on the State Debt, appointed by the present Legislature, together with a portion of the bondholders, met in Raleigh on Friday, the 14th inst., and was in session several days. After appointing a sub-committee for the purpose of drawing up a report to be submitted to the General Assembly, the committee adjourned till next week.

During the session, we learn from the *News*, Gov. Brogden sent to the conference a number of letters received by himself in regard to the State debt question, which were read by the clerk. Several of the letters were from bondholders in England, and others from parties in several of our Northern cities. The general sentiment of foreign bondholders seems to be embodied in the following extract from the letter of Geo. H. Marsh, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

"I will cheerfully comply with any term of time your government may deem best suited to the means of the citizens."

The English letters express a desire that the past due interest on State bonds may be funded into new bonds and any compromise the people see fit to propose.

FROM WASHINGTON.—In caucus, on the morning of the 16th inst., it was ordered that the discussion on Louisiana affairs be closed.

It is reported that Congress will sustain the President in the Louisiana question.

The Senate finance bill, which passed that body almost without debate, just before the holidays, came up in the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., and passed without difficulty, by the very decisive vote of 136 to 98.

SCRIBNER, for February, contains the "Canons of the Colorado," and the several serial tales, running through its columns, are becoming more and more interesting. Among the more noticeable articles we find: "Christ's Spiritualism scientifically considered;" "Latter day British Poets," and "A New Solution of an old Puzzle." Altogether it is an exceptionably good number.

Indignation Meetings.

We are pleased to see the patriotic spirit manifested throughout the whole country without distinction of party, in opposition to Grant's military despotism in New Orleans.

Last week we printed the particulars of the manner in which the Federal Government with an armed force, took possession of the Louisiana Legislature, and below we give brief notices of indignation meetings held in various sections of the country. The proceedings of the immense meeting in New York we give more at length, elsewhere. It was presided over by Wm. Cullen Bryant, one of the founders of the Republican party.

One of the largest indoor meetings ever seen in Albany, was held in that city on the 14th inst., to express indignation about the Louisiana outrage. Indignant utterances of orators were applauded. The resolutions were emphatically denunciatory and adopted by acclamation.

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature, after considerable fillibustering, adopted resolutions condemning Federal interference in Louisiana, on the 14th inst.

Even in Boston a large indignation meeting was held, into which the great abolitionist, Wendell Philips, was introduced, to mar, if possible, the proceedings, without having the desired effect, however. The meeting was a success and adjourned with three groans for Grant and Sheridan.

A large indignation meeting was held at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 16th inst., to protest against the military interference in New Orleans. Appropriate resolutions denunciatory of the outrage were passed. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Johnson, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and other distinguished speakers.

In Baltimore and a great many places North and West, similar meetings were held, for notices of which we have not room.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for February opens with the continuation of the very interesting article "Following the Tiber." "Six months among the Canibals" is very readable, while "An American Girl and her Lovers" is charmingly fresh and vivacious. The Messrs. Lippincott & Co. spare no pains and most certainly succeed in presenting an excellent periodical of which they may well feel proud. Every thing in this number is instructive as well as entertaining.

Louisiana Situation in Brief.

The report of the New Orleans committee proves beyond a doubt—

First—That the last election in Louisiana was, in the words of the committee "full, fair, free and peaceable."

Second—That it resulted in the election of a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the lower House of the Legislature.

Third—That the report of the Returning Board was fraudulent, unjust and contrary to the very law under which it acted.

This carries us to the assembling of the Legislature. Here we find these facts undisputed:—

First—The Returning Board had prepared a list of one hundred and six members, of whom, under its manipulations, fifty-three were Republican, as was supposed, and fifty-three Democrats. Thus this Board attempted to set aside the will of the people of the State.

Second—One hundred and six members met on the 4th of January and proceeded to choose a Speaker, the republicans present actually taking part in the proceedings by nominating a candidate for Speaker and voting for him, by accepting appointments as part of a Committee on Credential and organizing with this committee and by their votes in the House on the Speakership giving a quorum, which the Democrats then present would not alone have had. Wiltz received fifty-five votes, Hahn (Republican,) two, and one was blank; and fifty-six is the constitutional quorum. When the members were sworn in fifty-one Democrats and five republicans took the oath, making an undisputable and regular quorum of the House.

Third—The Legislature was thereafter dispersed by U. S. troops.

Fourth—The Republicans proceeded to organize, but—here is the important and vital point—they had and have no quorum, and cannot, therefore, act as a Legislature. They may adjourn from day to day; but, under the Louisiana constitution, can do none of the acts of a Legislature.

Fifth—Hence Louisiana has to-day no regular organized and competent lower House of Legislature. It cannot have a quorum, even on the report of the Returning Board.

Sixth—Hence the pretended election of Pinchback is a fraud and void.

Seventh—And, finally, nothing is in the way of the assembling and constituting of a legal House except Federal bayonets. If Congress will remove them the Wiltz House, the only regular one, would at once assemble.

N. Y. Herald.

OLIVER OPTIC for February comes filled with excellent reading for the young. It is eagerly sought after by the girls and boys all over the country, and older heads are as fond of conning its pages as any of the youngsters.

THE LEGISLATURE re-assembled on Monday. On the first day in Senate, Mr. Jernigan offered a series of resolutions condemning President Grant for his interference with the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Cantwell, (Rep.) offered a substitute for Mr. Jernigan's resolutions, denouncing the military interference of the President in strong terms.

The Resolutions were referred to a committee.

The HOUSE repealed the law appropriating $1,500 to the N. C. Agricultural State Society. Likewise the law appropriating $50 to each County Fair.

Messrs. Pinnix and Glenn introduced resolutions in relation to the Louisiana affairs.

The Governors of nearly all the States, in their messages to the Legislatures, have solemnly protested against Grant's despotic action in Louisiana.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The mail and express car from New York to Baltimore on the 8th collided with a freight train and were burned, with all the mail. The mail agent, named Fayman, was crushed in the car and burned to death.—*ib.*

The foreigners, residing in New Orleans, held a meeting and entered an energetic protest against Sheridan's false and slanderous telegram. So did the Northern and Western merchants residing there.—*ib.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.—The Treasurer of the State Board of Education will distribute on Monday next the sum of $14,000, the full amount in his hands, *pro rata* to the counties for the benefit of the public schools.

The Raleigh *News* says: The important suit heard befor Judge Watts a few days since, the State *vs.* C. D. Upchurch, indicted for failing to list the poll tax, has been decided in the Superior Court. A verdict of guilty was entered by consent. A motion was made to arrest judgment for want of jurisdiction in the Superior Court, it being claimed that the Magistrate only had jurisdiction in the premises. Upon the hearing of the case Judge Watts gave it as his opinion that the judgment must be arrested, from which decision an appeal was at once taken by the State to the Supreme Court, and that body, desiring to give the matter immediate attention, heard the argument in the case yesterday morning, pending which argument the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

"There is no such word as fail." Orders for Tickets are pouring in from every section of the United States. The exceedingly low price enables both rich and poor to purchase. All have the same chance of gaining a fortune for the small outlay of $1. Do not miss this opportunity. Everybody should try their luck.

For Labor Saving Machinery go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

For Deep Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Wrought Iron Pipes, Gum Hose, &c., &.. go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke*. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	55	a 0 60	Salt	1 65 a 1 65	
Wheat,	1 35	a 1 50	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	3 50	a 3 75	Candles ada.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25	
Chop,	2¼	a 2½	" Kerosene,	22	a 30
Bacon,	15	a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.	9	
Pork,	0.00	a 0 00	" " A	9½	
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Pries,	0.00 a 1 25	
Eggs,	00	a 15	Iron,	5¼	a 6
Molasses,	38	a 50	Nails,	6	a 6½
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.	
" Mount,	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter,	25	a 30	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	75	a 00	Clover Seed,	0.00 a 9.00	
Apples, green,	75	a 1 00	Home grown,	0.00 a 0.00	
dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
Potatoes, sw.	40	a 50	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00	
" irish,	100	a 000	Shingles,		
Coffee,	20	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50	
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 00
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a
Dried peef., peach,	12½	a 22	Butter Beans,		13
" unpeel'd "	6	a 8	Dried Cherries	20 to 25	

Dried Blackberries, 9

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

PRIMINGS,	4 00 to 6 50
LUGS.—New Common,	6 00 to 7 50
Good,	8 00 to 11 00
Bright,	10 00 to 14 50
Fancy Smokers,	18 00 to 32 00
LEAF.—New Common,	8 00 to 10 50
Good,	12 00 to 18 00
Medium Wrappers,	18 00 to 20 00
Mahogany "	40 00 to 50 00
Fancy "	50 00 to 100 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

PRIMINGS,	1.50 to 6.
Lugs—Very Common,	9.00 to 10.
" Good, "	10.00 to 12.
" Bright "	13.00 to 20.
" " Smokers,	15.00 to 55.
Leaf— Common,	7.00 to 15.
" Good, "	12.00 to 15.
Wrappers.—Medium,	25,00 to 35.
" " Fine,	35.00 to 60.
" Extra,	75.00 to 150.

JOHN D. SIEWERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET FURNITURE,

AT THE OLD STAND,

SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.

ALSO

Ready Made Coffins

of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."

January 21, 1875.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

THE PATRONS OF THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION AT DENISON

FIRST CONCERT OF THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION, IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS—DAY FIXED AND FULL DRAWING ASSURED ON THE 31st OF MARCH, 1875.

Believing that all concerned will appreciate our action as one for the interest, and that a full and complete drawing would be preferable to a partial *pro rata* drawing, we have decided to make this short postponement as an act of justice to the ticket holders and the public.

In announcing the 31st day of December, 1874, as the first date, we did not make due allowance for delays incident to an enterprise of such magnitude. All and day have the mammoth presses of Wm. F. Murphy's Sons of Philadelphia, been working in our interest. The full working force of the Denison News, Denison *Times*, Dallas *Commercial*, and Sherman *Register*, have been brought into requisition in order to furnish the necessary material required to disseminate fully the views and objects of our association.

Although we have not succeeded in disposing of the entire 500,000 tickets, yet our success thus far must be a matter of congratulation.

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, is now a *fixed* fact, with over 5,000 Agents scattered over the United States and Canadas, advertisements in over 2000 papers, with the most complete and perfect system in our office; daily receiving thousands of orders for tickets, and the most flattering reports from our agents—we can assure the public without doubt, that a full drawing will take place positively on the day fixed. The extremely low price of tickets compared with other enterprises of this kind, places a chance in our Association within the reach of all, and our success thus far has fully demonstrated the wise policy we adopted.

Thanking the public for their generous response and liberal support given to our Association, and pledging ourselves to faithfully carry out our agreement with them. We remain, yours, respectfully,

A. R. COLLINS,
Sec'y Texas Gift Concert Association.

FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT
OF THE

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Greensboro, N. C., on Dec'r 31st, for the purpose of erecting an ODD-FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY MARCH 18th, 1875,

at which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUARANTEED.

A partial Drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters from Agents and ticket holders, urged the manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the well furnished

BENBOW HOUSE—worth	$60.00
GRAND CASH GIFT, - - - -	10,000
REAL ESTATE GIFTS, - - -	81,000
CASH GIFTS, - - - - -	82,000
Grand Total,	$164.00

REFERENCES:—We refer by permission, to the following gentlemen of Greensboro, and would be glad if the incredulous would write to any of them:

R. P. DICK, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of North Carolina.
THOS. SETTLE, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
RO. M. DOUGLAS, U. S. Marshal.
W. S. BALL, Editor of New North State.
DUFFY & ALBRIGHT, Editors Patriot.
CHAS. E. SHOBER, of the firm of Wilson & Shober, Bankers.
JULIUS A. GRAY, Cashier of the Bank of Greensborough.
R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D. WHITE, Post Master.
ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Merchants.
J. W. SCOTT.

Price of Tickets, $2 50—Number of Tickets issued only 100,000.

HOW TO REMIT.—Money should be sent by Registered letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 8, Greensboro', N. C.

Agents Wanted.

Tickets for sale at F. W. MELLER'S CONFECTIONERY, Salem, N. C.

MR. S. W. TERRELL,

Fashionable Milliner

AND

HAIR DRESSER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAIR JEWELRY A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS SOLICITED, which shall have my prompt and personal attention.
Nice, long human hair wanted.

MAIN STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Jan. 14, 1875.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

The Salem Plows are sure to please. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8. a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 5.30. p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30. p. m.

Mulison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; by 3. p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Mill r's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m. due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

New Advertisements.

We direct attention to the advertisement of J. D. Siewers, who is well known as an excellent workman in his line.

Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton have consolidated their business in Winston, and invite the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their large stock of General merchandize.

LECTURE.—We have the pleasure of announcing that Rev. F. M. Johnson, of Lexington, will deliver the first lecture under the auspices, for the benefit of Salem Reading Club, in the Academy Chapel on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Entrance only at lower Academy Building. Subject:

"A Grain of Salt."

Mr. Johnson is well known in this community as an able speaker, and we hope the friends of the Reading Club and the public in general will encourage this laudable enterprise on the part of the young men in organizing a series of Lectures.

SKATING on the Paper Mill Pond was quite lively on Sunday last. In this latitude where good skating is always uncertain, at best, the consciences of n any of our young folks are rendered quite elastic as to the propriety of the sport on that day.

WE REGRET to learn that Mrs. J. R. Crist, while going out into the yard of her residence on Friday evening last, tripped against something on the rear porch, and fell down the steps and striking her head on the sharp stones at the bottom, cut an artery so seriously that Dr. Keehln had great difficulty in stopping the flow of blood, which might have proved fatal had not help been near at hand. Mrs. Crist is now doing comparatively well.

THE SALE OF LOTS in Winston has been resumed.

THE WEATHER continues cold and considerable activity was observable among the ice packers on Monday. The ice was two inches thick. Some think that it will not keep as well as thick ice. All reason very correctly, however, that this ice is better than no ice at all.

THEO. N. RAMSEY delivered an excellent Temperance discourse in the Courthouse on Saturday evening last, in behalf of the "Good Templars." Mr. Ramsey made a good impression and added several new names to the groll of the Temperance army. He is engaged in a good work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT in the Methodist church on Thursday, the 14th inst., was a complete success. The scholars performed their parts well, evincing more than usual aptitude in the various exercises. Songs, Recitations and Dialogues, composed the Programme. It was indeed good to be there, and see the bright faces of the scholars.

The exercises were repeated on Friday evening, giving general satisfaction. Success to all Sunday Schools say we.

On Tuesday last, 142 years ago, the first Moravian Missionaries arrived in Greenland, where they have now flourishing congregations of believers.

REV. D. Z. SMITH, pastor of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, will deliver the annual address at the Anniversary Love-feast of the Young Men's Missionary Society on Saturday evening next.

LENT.—Lent will begin this year on the 10th of February, much earlier than it has done since 1869. This will bring the high festival of Easter this year on the 28th of March, which is within six days of the usual period upon which it can ever possibly occur. On some years Easter falls as late as the 25th of April. Some years there are as many as nine Sundays between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, but this year there will only be five Sundays intervening between the jubilee of Epiphany and the solemn fast of Lent.

P. A. WILSON, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Internal Revenue Collector for the 5th District, vice N. S. Cook resigned.

SALEM LODGE No. 36, I. O. O. F.—The following officers were installed last meeting: N. G.—C. Hamlen. V. G.—A. Fogle. Sec.—E. Spach. Treas.—J. D. Tavis. War.—W. A. Walker. Con.—F. Meller. O. G.—J. H. Masten. I. G.—John Shultz.

About two years ago, the above lodge was reorganized with about 6 or 8 members. Since then it has steadily increased, until it now numbers nearly 40, among whom are the very best citizens of both Salem and Winston. We are pleased to note the prosperity in this most excellent order.

DIED,

In this place, on Thursday the 14th inst., Mrs. RUTH S. BAKER, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

Raleigh *News* says: M. T. Mockridge, of Philadelphia, has recently entered in the Secretary's office of this State 175,000 acres of land located in Mitchell and McDowell counties. The Secretary has declined issuing grants for the same, from the fact that Mr. Mockridge is not a resident of the State and has not signified his intention of becoming such. A case has been made up and the matter is to be heard before Judge Watts at chambers this week.

Judge Watts has decided in favor of Mockridge, as he is now a citizen of this State.

The Statesville *American* says: Near Slab Town, Yadkin county, on the 4th inst., as we learn, a man by the name of Hutchins shot with a musket, and killed a man by the name of Matthews, the charge entering over the left eye, death ensuing instantly. An old grudge was the cause. Hutchinson is in jail.

CONSOLIDATION!

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Having moved our stock of Goods

FROM SALEM TO WINSTON,

where we have **consolidated** our two stocks, we now offer the

Largest, Cheapest, and Best

Stock of Goods ever offered in this market. We have now in store an

Immense Stock

of goods and are constantly receiving fresh supplies especially adapted to the wants of the people of this community, to which we invite the attention of citizens of this and surrounding counties. We particularly invite the attention of

Country Merchants

and ask of them an impartial examination of our

STOCK, PRICES & QUALITY.

Our line of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

is complete in every department,

We cannot attempt a detailed description of our stock, but will say that an examination will prove it to be just

What we represent it to be!

In the line of Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

WE OFFER

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
DRUGS,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.,

By this move we feel satisfied that we will be the better enabled to meet the wants of our customers.

We are thankful for past patronage, and will be pleased to see our friends and customers.

January 21, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kenmore University High School.
AMHERST C. H., VA.

H. A. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics and Engineering and Natural Sciences. H. C. BRUCE, (B. Lit., U. Va., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, U. Va.,) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools in the State. New term commences February 1st, 1875. Charge, $150 for board and tuition. References—Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.; J. D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C. Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

OLD DOMINION
Iron and Nail Works Co.

R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Gen'l Agent.
RICHMOND. - - VIRGINIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS, SPIKES AND BAR IRON.

ROUNDS, SQUARES, BANDS, OVALS,
HALF OVALS, HALF ROUNDS,
Horse Shoe Bars, Bridge Bolts, Nut and Rivet Iron, &c

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

500 PIANOS & ORGANS

New and Second Hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for Cash, or on Installments, or for Rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools.

ANOTHER
OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THE FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY APPOINTED.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	150,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000 each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500 each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100 each,	50,000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For Tickets and information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all Derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure headache, &c. Shun Imitations.

Try Sandford's Liver Regulator.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free—Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Charlotte,	10.00 P. M.	8.35 A. M
" Air-line Junction,	10.08 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury,	12.20 A. M.	10.54 "
" Greensboro,	3.43 "	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	6.13 "	3.36 "
" Dundee,	6.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkville,	11.33 "	8.20 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.09 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'R.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.03 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.41 "	
" Dundee,	9.25 "	
" Danville,	9.29 "	1.12 P. M.
" Greensboro,	12.35 A. M.	4.15 "
" Salisbury,	3.27 "	4.45 "
" Air-line Junction,	6.15 "	8.58 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6. 22 A. M.	9 05 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	3.35 A. M	Arrive 11.30 P. M
" Company Shops,	5.06 "	Leaves 10.15 "
" Raleigh,	8.48 A. M,	" 5.38 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.25 "	" 2.35 P. M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

Leave Greensboro,	4.25 P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.10 P. M.
Leave Salem	9.20. A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	11 15 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43. p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58. a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

Notice to Creditors!

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John M. Vawter, deceased, as required by law, on the 30th day of November, 1874, I hereby notify all persons holding debts or claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to me, duly authenticated, as required by law, for payment, on or before the 15th day of December, 1875, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate of my testator, are notified to make immediate payment as no indulgence can be given.

WM. TURNER,
Dec. 15 1874. Executor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly for an Act, incorporating the YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, for the purpose of building a bridge across Yadkin River, at or between Glenn's Ferry and Shallowford. 50-6t

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

ONE GIFT IS GUARANTEED TO EVERY ELEVEN CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

DAME FORTUNE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

50,000 Tickets at $1 00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS.

THE TEXAS GIFT ASSOCIATION

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,

And will Distribute to their Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

Depository, First National Bank, Denison.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and Prominet Citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,	.....	$50,000
1	" " "	....	25,000
1	" " "	.....	15,000
1	" " "	....	10,000
1	" " "	.....	5,000
1	" " "	....	2,500
1	" " "	.....	1,500
10	" " "	$500 each,	... 5,000
20	" " "	250 "	 5,000
30	" " "	150 "	 4,500
50	" " "	100 "	 5,000
100	" " "	50 "	 5,000
100	" " "	25 "	 2,500
200	" " "	20 "	 4,000
500	" " "	10 "	 5,000
1,000	" " "	5 "	 5,000
1,500	" " "	2½ "	 3,750
46,250	" " "	1 "	 46,250
49,767	Grand Cash amounting to		200,000
22	Prizes in Real Estate, am'tn'g to		50,000
49,789	Gifts, amounting to		.....$250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interests of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

How to Remit to Us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.
DENISON, TEXAS.

Nov. 5, 1874.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and maintain that economy is to know

WHEN AND WHERE

to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR

FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

R. A. WOMMACK & CO'S

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at

Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS.

Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.—Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheeting and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. ☞ Also a full line of KEROSINE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and **FARMERS** with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Sausage Grinders, Steelyards, Spring Ballances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

☞ We will barter for all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE**, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.

REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN

SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES

EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand--ready money or produce—we are content to work for short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for sale—and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for mechanics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, Grindstones, Provisions, Woodware, Rope, Crockery and Glassware. Umbrellas, Floor add Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Bed and Travelling Blankets, Table Covers. Men's, Boys', Womens' and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety.—Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

DRY GOODS of all kinds, Both Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS.

A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in elegant styles,

Unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State in quality, beauty of texture, and cheapness in price.

This is only a general summary of our stock. Many desirable articles are not mentioned for want of space. Prices of most goods are reduced, and we intend to keep as low as the lowest. We do not expect to make a fortune at selling goods, but we hope for a decent living, by building up an establishment where, at all times, "The best goods can be bought for the least money."

☞ We invite a visit from all persons wishing to invest their surplus cash to the best advantage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov, 4th, 1874. 45--tf.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES'WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

Salem, N. C. Nov 4, 1874

J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

NEW GOODS. 1874. FALL AND WINTER

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF

New & Seasonable DRESS GOODS,

many of which are of very superior quality.

Particular attention is called to an extra article of BLACK **BOMBAZINE and PURE BLACK MOHAIRS,** finest quality offered in this market.

Also all wool POPLINS, or Empress Cloths in variety of colors.

A fine line of **CASHMERE, SERGES, DeBEGE, REPS** and **ALPACAS** in new colors.

Opera Cloths, Repellents and Sackings.

Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, new styles.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1874.

FALL and WINTER STOCK!

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Boot and Shoes, Hats,

SOLE, HARNESS AND UPPER LEATHER, IRON, NAILS, HORSESHOES SALT, FERTILIZERS, GUANO, WATT'S PLOWS, STOVES, AND ALL MANNER OF MERCHANDISE.

While we return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past several years, it is our intention to keep such a stock of goods at all times as will meet the wants of the people, both in quality and prices.

Our regularly increasing trade caused us to purchase a larger stock of goods this fall than usual, and as we buy only FOR CASH, and have good facilities for doing business, we offer inducements to our customers.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN EITHER TOWN.

Are Agents for the sale of "Whan's Raw Bone Super Phosphate," "Peruvian Guano," "Watt's Plows and Castings," "Greensboro' Cooking Stoves."

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company.**

We buy Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and all saleable produce for which we pay full market prices.

We wish a written statement from all who have used Whan's Phosphate and Pacific Guano, as to how they acted upon their crops. Wish them before Christmas. We invite all to examine our stock and prices. Nov.2. t

Poetry.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task, with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We can not measure the need,
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that hath once been trod,
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we heed them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Humorous.

When a young lady signs the pledge,
It's Just as good as two;
For, when her sweetheart finds it out,
He's got to sign it, too.

An old minister the other day asked a woman what could induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew."

"So you take lessons in drawing Sallie?"—"Yes, and the teacher says I am an apt pupil, as I draw more inferences, insinuations, admirers und allowances than any other girl in the academy.

A gentleman having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's neck, a neighbor sought to buy the animal as a means of divorce. "No, no," said the owner, I intend to marry again myself before long."

Lawyer—"How do you identify this handkerchief?" Witness—"By its general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it." Counsel (cutely) "That's no proof, for I have got one just like it in my pocket." Witness (innocently)—"I don't doubt that, as I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

A rich but parsimonious old gentleman, on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True, I don't give much, but if you only knew how it hurts when I give anything, you would not wonder."

"It is a standing rule in my church, said one clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he may see asleep." "I think," returned the other, "that it would be much better for the sexton, whenever a man goes to sleep under your preaching, to wake you up."

"Doctor," said a lady to her physician, "don't you think the small bonnets the ladies wear nowadays have a tendency to produce congestion of the brain?" "No madam. Where you see one of those bonnets, there are no brains to congest."

Judge Jeffries, when on the bench, told an old fellow with a long beard that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard.—"Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beards? If so, your lordship has none at all."

A Wisconsin minister was dismissed from an orthodox pulpit because he built fire under a balky horse.

When deaf and dumb lovers are married two members of the wedding party are sure to be unspeakably happy.

'He has left a void that cannot be easily filled,' as the bank director touchingly remarked of the absconding cashier.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraph, Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

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Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F. and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

D. P. MAST.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

AHEAD OF ALL

COMPETITION!

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

THE BEST,
THE LARGEST,
THE MOST VARIED,

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market.

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
GENT'S GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all.

My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To call and inspect my stock and prices. Dec. 10.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERG LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of it customers.

☞ We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade goods,—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, PRINCE ALBERTS, PRINCE ARTHURS, &c. These we have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our commoner grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A NEW LOT OF

INITIAL PAPER

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and flowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B. DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

CRAFT & SAILOR, Proprietors,

RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to purchasers of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ PRICE LIST now ready, with list of leading varieties. Send for it.

Address CRAFT & SAILOR,
30-tf. Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

CHARTS

FOR THE PEOPLE,

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NURSERY AGENCY.

Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions

—AT—

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter HATS AND BONNETS,

Sashes and Ribbons,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment o LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874. 41-tf

Eclectic Magazine

OF

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART

1875.

(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

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In the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the *Eclectic*. Recent issues have contained articles, stories or poems by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Frances Power Cobbe, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, Turgenieff, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, and others equally eminent.

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To this department the *Eclectic* gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents an ample record of investigations, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers: as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B.A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, and E. B. Tylor, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine. *The public should bear the fact in mind that the* ECLECTIC *has no theory of its own to advocate, but impartially gives place to the most important articles on both sides of the great theme of scientific discussion.*

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The *Eclectic*, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, also the short stories for which the English magazines have a deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes, giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplements the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and Varieties, in which will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. *No other Eclectic publication attempts anything like these departments.*

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No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the *Eclectic*. Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving*—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

The aim of the *Eclectic* is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. Nothing is admitted to its pages which is not of permanent value as well as current interest, and it will be found indispensable to all those of our readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

Since the discontinuance of *Every Saturday*, the *Eclectic* is the only publication which furnishes the best foreign literature with satisfactory completeness at a price which at all compares with the American Monthlies.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5, in advance; two copies, $9; five copies, $21. *The above rates include postage.* Volumes commence in January and July. Subscription may be begun at any time. Address,

E. R. PELTON, Publisher.

E. R. Pelton Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New-York.

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GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, LAVA WARE, &c., as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy CANDIES, CAKES, ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, CURRANTS, CITRON, and all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.

F. W. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

CIGARETTES.—A fresh supply of those popular smokers just received. This is the third lot ordered during October and November, and they are selling rapidly, being fully equal if not superior to the previous stock at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
ETC.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to PAMPHLETS, ADVERTISING SHEETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements fo HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for al the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

THE SALEM ALMANAC IS THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR ALMANAC IN THE STATE.

BLUM'S

Farmer's & Planter's

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

☞ The increased edition of this Almanac, will enable us to supply all demands.

For sale wholesale and retail by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WHITE WASH BRUSHES

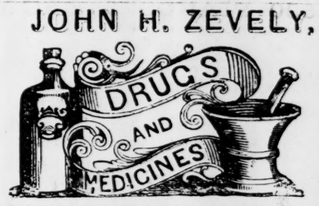
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

CIGARS. Those CIGARS a ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE are a very superior article.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.

SAY!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

PUMP

Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump."

J. T. PHILLIPS.
Salem Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. 36-tf

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC

BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Largest Stock Kept in the County.

SALEM, N. C.

Feo. 12, 1874.-7tf.

Valuable Steam Mill AND Manufacturing Property FOR SALE.

THIS PROPERTY, long and favorably known as the "Wachovia Mills," is well located, within a few hundred yards of the Main Street in the Northern part of Salem, N. C., and within about one hundred yards of the well known manufacturing establishment of F. & H. Fries, and only a short distance from the town of Winston.

The building is one of the most substantially built houses in the State, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the milling business, there being ample room for Cotton and Wool Machinery, it having been originally constructed for that purpose.

The main building is 50 x 75 feet, 3½ stories high, with 2 story attachments at either end, 25 x 50 feet, for offices, packing, engine and boiler rooms—all brick and recently recovered with tin.

The Mill Machinery consists of 3 setts of Burrs, and all other necessaries complete.

☞ A Good 60 Horse Power Engine and 2 Boilers.

☞ A large Brick Warehouse.

☞ 6 Cottage Dwellings, fronting on Elm Street.

☞ 3 Acres of Ground with plenty available space for other buildings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons seeking a good location (a place for good home customs) for the manufacture of cotton goods, will find this property desirable, on account of the immense amount of trade of Salem and Winston, extending far back into the adjoining and Western counties and into Virginia.

The large quantities of flour and mill stuffs consumed in the two towns, and a constantly increasing demand, makes a steam mill a necessity, considering the meagre water facilities of other mills near town.

If desired, the dwellings, with sufficient ground, will be sold separate from the other property. They are now yielding in rents, after paying insurance and taxes, about 16 pc. cent. on the amount asked for them.

In order to realize on the property, a bargain will be given, and if preferred, time will be given on part of the purchase money. A good title guaranteed.

R. GRAY.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 10, 1874.-46.

F. C. CARTLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS has been long tested as a first-class and thoroughly reliable Family Sewing Machine, doing heavy as well as the finest of work, is the only one

Having the Reversable Feed,

and can be furnished as a side or back feed Machine. The prices are reduced $25 00, so as to bring it within reach of all who need a first-class

MACHINE.

Clubs of three or more are allowed a still

FURTHER REDUCTION,

which can be ascertained by application at this office.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction GUARANTEED.

Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties to act as agents.

NEW GARDEN, 7th Mo., 28th, 1874.

This is to certify that we have used the Florence Sewing Machine at this institution for about one year. Having previously used several other kinds, we have found none which so fully meets the demand for heavy and light work at the same time running so quietly and easily, and we take pleasure in recommending the Florence to all who are in need of a reliable Sewing Machine.

ELIZABETH A. COX,
Matron New Garden Boarding School.

Sept. 17, 1874.-38—

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.